

**FLUORESCENCE IMMUNOASSAYS USING ORGANO-METALLIC
COMPLEXES FOR ENERGY TRANSFER**

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FIELD OF THE INVENTION

10 This invention relates to fluorescence immunoassays, DNA hybridization assays, and more particularly to a composition of matter and method for using organo-metallic complexes for assays that can be easily quenched by interfering molecules in energy transfer processes.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

15 Fluorescence immunoassays based on energy transfer have been taught by Lakowicz et al. in United States Patent 5,631,169. A number of molecular species have been used for causing energy transfer from a donor molecule to an acceptor molecule. In particular, sandwich type immuno-complex formation can be used with this technique. For instance, this technique can be used for immunoassays based on
20 changes in fluorescence lifetime with changing analyte concentration. However, this technique works with short lifetime dyes like fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC) (the donor) whose fluorescence is quenched by energy transfer to Eosin (the acceptor). A problem or disadvantage of this technique is that short lifetimes are extremely difficult to measure. Moreover, the donors used in this invention have relatively short
25 Stoke shifts, which could cause excitation signal to overlap the acceptor absorption thereby causing spurious signals, particularly when broad band emitters like LEDs are used as excitation sources.

Organo-metallic complexes can be used as donors without identifying suitable acceptors. However, there are a number of small molecules such as oxygen that also
30 quench fluorescence of these complexes. For these reasons a number of problems exist when using some of the standard organo-metallic complexes for quenching experiments, measurements or immunoassay studies. Organo-metallic complexes, however, have the advantage of providing more suitable long lifetime based sensing and quenching. Consequently, assays based on this principle would require that the
35 sample be purged of oxygen prior to analysis. This not only adds an additional sample

preparation step, but also precludes one from analyzing samples that could be altered by such processing.

Accordingly, there is a substantial need for techniques and compositions of matter that allow for the use of a long lifetime donors to be used in conjunction with immunoassays based on the use of energy transfer. In addition, there is a need for donors that will allow for larger Stoke shifts, but not suffer from the limitation of quenching by molecules such as molecular oxygen. Furthermore, there is a need for techniques and compositions of matter that allow for the use of organo-metallic complexes that can be applied in the presence of changing concentration of collisional quenchers.

The above reference(s) and all other references cited in this application are incorporated in this application by reference. However, cited references or art are not admitted to be prior art to this application.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention is a composition of matter and method of using the same for immunoassays. The encapsulation vesicle comprises a matrix, a surface coating with an organo-metallic complex and a transparent protection layer. The protection layer is capable of modification by addition of biomolecules to the exterior surface. The biomolecules may comprise one or more acceptor molecules. The proximity of the bound biomolecules to the protection layer allows for energy transfer from donor molecules that are inside of the transparent protection layer to the acceptor molecules that are outside the transparent protection layer. The transparent protection layer acts to diminish the effects of collisional quenching by small molecules such as oxygen to the donor molecules. The method includes a number of novel immunoassays that utilizes energy transfer between one or more donor and acceptor molecules.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Embodiments of the invention will now be described with reference to the drawings in which:

FIG. 1 illustrates a first embodiment and cross-section of the composition of matter of the present invention.

FIG. 2 illustrates a second embodiment and cross-section of the composition of matter of the present invention with acceptor molecules directly attached to the protection layer.

FIG. 3 shows a third embodiment of the composition of matter of the present invention with the acceptor molecules attached to a separate substrate.

FIG. 4A shows a first embodiment and method of the present invention using a standard immunoassay.

FIG. 4B shows a second embodiment and method of the present invention using a sandwich immunoassay.

FIG. 4C shows a third embodiment and method of the present invention using a nucleic acid probe.

FIG. 4D shows a fourth embodiment and method of the present invention using an aptamer and protein.

FIG. 4E shows a fifth embodiment and method of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Before describing the present invention in detail, it is to be understood that this invention is not limited to specific compositions, process steps, or equipment, as such may vary. It is also to be understood that the terminology used herein is for the purpose of describing particular embodiments only, and is not intended to be limiting.

It must be noted that, as used in this specification and the appended claims, the singular forms “a”, “an”, and “the” include plural referents unless the context clearly dictates otherwise. Thus, for example, reference to “an assay”, includes more than one assay, reference to a “matrix” includes a plurality of matrixes and the like.

In describing and claiming the present invention, the following terminology will be used in accordance with the definitions set out below.

The term “acceptor” shall refer to any molecule or complex capable of receiving energy emitting from a donor molecule or complex. Acceptor molecules may comprise any compounds whose absorption spectrum has substantial overlap with the emission spectrum of the donor molecule. For instance, fluorescein, Cy5 and allophycocyanine could be used as acceptors for lanthanide; fast green and light green yellowish could be efficient acceptors for most of the ruthenium complexes.

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The term “donor” shall refer to any molecule or complex capable of emitting energy such that the emission spectrum substantially overlaps the absorption spectrum of the acceptor.

The term “matrix” includes a complex or material capable of supporting other materials. This material may include gels, porous network materials, organic and inorganic polymers, and biomaterials. In particular, the term refers to a complex made of sol-gel material.

The term “surface coating” refers to a thin film or layer applied to a matrix material and shall include both known and unknown organo-metallic compounds and elements capable of acting as energy acceptors. For purpose of this invention, the above term shall also include the situation when the donor is distributed in the entire matrix and parts thereof. In such a situation, at least a small fraction of the donor near the surface of the matrix will participate in the energy transfer process.

The term “protection layer” refers to a material, film, layer, or complex that is transparent or translucent and may allow energy to pass through it. In particular, this layer need not be completely contiguous, but it must be capable of preventing quencher molecules from reaching the acceptor molecules of the surface coating.

The term “ligand” shall refer to any molecule, small molecule, protein, antibody, antigen or biomolecule capable of binding other molecules. The term biomolecule shall include proteins, DNAs, RNAs, polypeptides, and receptor molecules.

According to this invention a long lifetime donor such as ruthenium tris diphenyl phenanthroline is sequestered or absorbed on a surface such as a silica particle. The surface with the absorbed donor layer is then coated with a layer of optically transparent matrix such as sol gel, which also acts as a diffusion barrier to quenchers such as oxygen. Thus, the donor molecule is trapped in a composite structure (referred to as a donor particle). The donor can be excited by appropriate radiation transmitted through the transparent barrier layer. Moreover, the transparent barrier allows fluorescence emission from the donor to radiate through it.

The donor surface can be functionalized to immobilize a recognition element such as an antibody that complexes with the analyte of interest. Such an antibody tagged with a donor molecule can be used in competitive immunoassays in a few different ways discussed below.

Variable	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Age	34.5	10.2	21	55
Gender	0.5	0.5	0	1
Marital Status	0.6	0.5	0	1
Education	12.5	1.5	9	16
Income	15.2	5.8	5	35
Health Status	0.8	0.4	0	1
Stress Level	3.2	1.5	1	5
Life Satisfaction	4.5	1.2	3	6
Work-Life Balance	3.8	1.0	2	5
Family Support	4.2	1.1	3	5
Community Involvement	3.5	1.3	2	5
Personal Growth	4.0	1.0	3	5
Overall Well-being	4.3	1.1	3	5

5 Ruthenium tris disphenyl phenanthroline was purchased from GFM Chemicals
(Catalog No. 2355, Lot # L027182). Silica (CAB-0-sil, TS-720) or hydrophobic
amorphous fumed silica, was purchased from Cabot corporation. Approximately 20
ml's of saturated chloroform solution of the ruthenium complex was prepared. 0.5
grams of hydrophobic silica was added to this dye solution. The mixture was then
10 stirred for approximately four hours until it appeared to be homogenous. Next,
filtration was carried out and the silica particles were then washed with acetone.
Washing need not be completely efficient at this step since the filtration rate was
extremely slow while the evaporation of the solvent was relatively fast. The dried
silica particles were then ground.

15 The ruthenium encapsulated silica beads were put in a vial and 1 ml of sol solution of
the following composition was added: 3.0 ml tetramethoxy silane, 1.2 ml water, 2 ml
methanol and 0.4 ml 0.1 N hydrochloric acid. The mixture was stirred and
substantially agitated for around four hours, until a viscous solution was reached. The
product was then transferred onto filtration paper and allowed to dry under ambient
20 conditions. The final dried produce was then ground and stored.

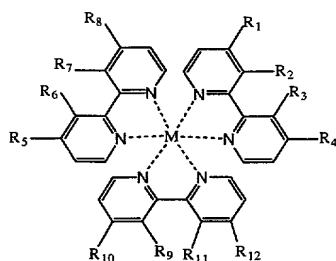
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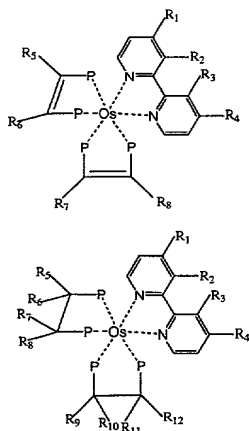
FIG. 1 shows the composition of the present invention. The invention includes an encapsulation vesicle comprising a matrix 1, a surface coating 2, and a protection layer 3. The protection layer 3 has an exterior surface 8 that may include one or more surface modifications such as a biomolecule. Biomolecules may include the use of an antibody or similar type molecule capable of binding other molecules such as an antigen, or other molecules or proteins with an acceptor molecule.

The matrix 1 may comprise a variety of different materials that are capable of supporting other compounds or materials. The matrix may comprise a hydrophobic material. However, the material must be capable of being modified and or coated by a surface coating 2. Matrix 1, may comprise a silica, sephadex or synthetic polymer type material capable of absorption of solvents. In its preferred embodiment, the material is a sol-gel composition. The sol-gel composition comprises a silica and synthetic polymer composition. The surface of the matrix can be modified with carboxyl and/or amino groups so that the organometallic complexes can be covalently attached. In other words, the surface is modified so that long lifetime fluorophores can be absorbed or covalently linked on the surface of the matrix.

Surface coating 2, may comprise a variety of materials including organic and inorganic molecules. Surface coating 2 must be capable of acting as a donor. In its preferred embodiment, the surface coating 2 comprises a ligand such as an organo-metallic material capable of acting as a donor molecule to a nearby energy acceptor. Organo-metallic materials are particularly effective as energy transfer donors because of their larger stoke shifts and high sensitivity. The organo-metallic materials that are used as donor molecules include ruthenium tris diphenyl phenanthroline complexes. In particular, the ruthenium complexes have maximum emission peaks or spectra at about 650 nm. Europium complexes emit at about 615 nm and terbium complexes emit at about 520 nm. A number of molecules can be used as donors. For instance,



In this complex, the coordination metal may include Ru, Os and Re. These also include materials that can form long lifetime metal-ligand complexes with bipyridine and/or phenanthroline ligands. There are twelve different ligands designated R₁-R₁₂. These ligands represent H, aryl, alkyl and aryl leading to the formation of non-substituted and substituted phenanthroline. Other donor molecules include:

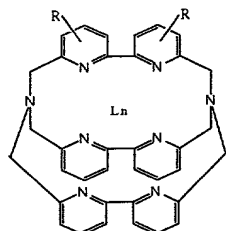
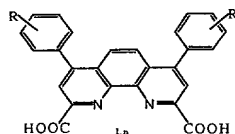
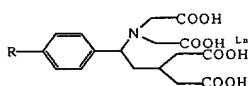


where R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄, represent H, alkyl, aryl, aryl leading to the formation of non-substituted or substituted phenanthroline.

R₅, R₆, R₇, R₈, R₉, R₁₀, R₁₁, R₁₂ represent H, alkyl, aryl, aryl leading to the formation of ortho-aromatic phosphines

These fluorophores have a lifetime of greater than 100 ns and are then susceptible to oxygen quenching.

Other long lifetime probes (donors) are lanthanides. These include the complexes of Eu, Tb, Sm, Dy. Some examples of complexes with typical ligands are shown below. They can be classified into 3 major groups including: 1. alkyl polycarboxyl complexes with at least one shorter wavelength absorption antenna; 2. polypyridine complexes having ligands with carboxyl groups on or near the coordination site; and 3. polypyridine cryptate complexes. Chemical structures of each are shown for 1-3 (from top to bottom) below.



wherein $L_n = \text{Eu, Tb, Sm, Dy}$, and R represents H or a functionality capable of covalently linking to a matrix .

- 5 Acceptor molecules are different from donors in both composition and function. For instance, the acceptor molecules or complexes can comprise a ligand with a biomolecule. However, it should be noted that the only theoretical requirement is that the acceptor be positioned on or near the outside of the protection layer 3, discussed below, and that the acceptor's absorption band have a fair overlap with the
- 10 emitting band of the donor. For example, Fast Green and Light Green SF yellowish and others can be used as acceptors for ruthenium complexes. Fluorescein, Cy5 and APC (allophycocyanin, a 105 kD phycobiliprotein) could be used as acceptors for lanthanide probes.

- 15 The protection layer 3 is important to the invention because it prevents the donor molecules on the surface coating 2 from being effected by ubiquitous quencher molecules such as oxygen. The most problematic quencher molecules being ubiquitous quenchers that exist in the environment of the acceptor molecules. The protection layer 3 may comprise any number of materials that are capable of excluding small molecule that may cause an effect on the quantum yield of the donor
- 20 molecules. For instance, the actual protection layer 3 may comprise any number of materials capable of excluding small molecules, yet allow the transfer of energy through the material. To prevent oxygen from diffusing, the surface has to be modified with hydrophilic functionalities, such as hydroxy, carboxy, and protonated amines.

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In most cases, this means that the material must be translucent or transparent. It is important that the material be designed in such a way that energy transfer can take place through or in conjunction with the protection layer 3. The protection layer could be sol-gel (silica) and synthetic polymers. To prevent oxygen from diffusing the surface can be modified with hydrophilic functionalities such as hydroxyl, carboxyl, or protonated amines (Zhou, Y. et al. 1996). The protection layer may be formed by the method of suspension polymerization. Protection layer 3 may also contain an antibody or acceptor molecule on its exterior surface. The antibody is capable of binding other small molecules or an antigen. The Antigen may contain an acceptor molecule that is capable of receiving energy from the donor molecule that is on the surface coating 2 inside the protection layer 3. The acceptor molecule and the donor molecule must be sufficiently close in space that the energy transfer can take place from the donor molecule to the acceptor molecule. For instance, if the donor molecule and the acceptor molecule are too far apart then energy transfer will either not take place, or will not be efficient enough to result in the facile measurement. The rate of energy transfer has a $1/r^6$ dependency on distance. The energy transfer will not be significant or possible if the distance between the donor and acceptor is larger than 60-70 angstroms.

The method used in making the encapsulation vesicle is straight-forward. In the first step of the invention the matrix is prepared using the silica particles. Next, a monolayer of the fluorescent dye is added to the particles. The layer is allowed to dry and the protection layer is added to the surface coating.

FIG. 2 shows a diagram of a second embodiment of the composition of matter of the present invention. The encapsulation vesicle 5 has the acceptor molecules 4 attached directly to the protection layer 3. The encapsulation vesicle 5 is designed in such a way that the acceptor molecules 4 may receive energy or electrons from the surface coating 2 that contains the donor molecules. This invention provides for ease in monitoring changes in the encapsulation vesicle(s) over time. FIG. 2 shows the simplest case scenario where the acceptor molecule 4 is directly attached to the protection layer 3. However, acceptor molecules 4 need not be attached directly to protection layer 3 and in some cases may actually be free in solution.

FIG. 3 shows a third embodiment of the composition of matter of the present invention. The figure shows the encapsulation vesicle 5 on one end of a substrate 6 and the relationship between the acceptor molecule(s) 4 and the encapsulation

vesicles 5. The embodiment includes the use of an enzyme or enzyme action that results in cleavage of the substrate 6 and separation of the encapsulation vesicle 5 from the acceptor or acceptor molecules 4. Cleavage is accomplished by the enzyme and energy transfer is no longer possible between the donor and acceptor.

- 5 The method of the present invention (illustrated in FIG.S 4A-4D) is capable of determining and quantifying binding reactions used in immunoassays. In the present method the reactants are labeled with a photoluminescent energy transfer donor and acceptor. The invention differs in that there is a protection step included so as to limit or eradicate the effects of collisional quenchers on the donor complex or molecule.
- 10 The immunoassay or immuno-reaction brings the donor and acceptor molecules into close proximity. This is important, because when the reaction product is excited through application of an external source, energy transfer can occur between the donor and the acceptor. The present method can be used with a variety of different assays including competitive and non-competitive. In addition, the antigen and/or
- 15 antibody can be labeled with more than one acceptor molecules.

- The method of the present invention includes mixing a first binding molecule with a second binding molecule. The second binding molecule may be free in solution or fixed to a vesicle surface. In other words, the donor and the acceptor are brought into close interacting proximity, and are capable of producing a detectable
- 20 luminescence lifetime change in the photoluminescence lifetime of the donor. The method also includes the steps of encapsulating the donor molecule so that collisional quenchers such as oxygen will not interfere with energy transfer from the donor to the acceptor, exposing the sample to an exciting amount of radiation and then detecting the resulting emission. Lastly, the apparent luminescent lifetime of the donor is
- 25 calculated to quantify the binding of the first binding molecule to the second binding molecule.

Example 1

- 30 In a first embodiment of the invention (See FIG. 4A), a known concentration of analyte (the antigen) of interest, tagged with an acceptor, is incubated with the donor-tagged antibody described above, thus allowing the antibody-antigen immuno-complex to form. After this step is complete, the fluorescence lifetime and/or intensity of fluorescence emitted by the donor, in response to appropriate excitation, are

measured. Subsequently, sample is introduced to the above immuno-complexes. Upon appropriate conditioning, the antigen of interest will displace the tagged antigen from the immuno-complex. The number of such displacement events will be proportional to the ratio of the concentration of the antigen in the sample. This will decrease immuno-complexes wherein the donor to acceptor energy transfer occurs. This will result in a net decrease in the lifetime and/or intensity of the donor emission. This increase in lifetime and/or intensity is related to the concentration of the analyte.

The acceptor may be any molecule whose absorption characteristics significantly overlap the emission characteristics of the donor. Selection of the acceptor and the corresponding donor is primarily based on the criteria of overlapping emission-absorption characteristics and the efficiency of the resultant energy transfer. The practice of teaching in several embodiments would be obvious to those familiar with the field of assay design such as fluorometry and fluorophore chemistry.

FIG. 4A shows the method of the present invention using standard immunoassay components. In the method, an antibody 7 is linked to the protection layer 3 that encapsulates the surface coating 2 on matrix 1. The analyte 8 is attached to the acceptor molecule 4. The acceptor molecule 4 receives the energy transfer from the surface coating 2. This is shown in the diagram by an arrow. The immunoassay is designed in a way to detect that presence and quantity of the analyte 8 that may exist in solution. The invention has the ability to improve both intensity and lifetime fluorescence measurements.

Example 2

In an alternative embodiment, after incubation with the sample to form the donor-tagged antibody analyte immuno-complex, an acceptor-tagged antibody is introduced to form a sandwich complex (See FIG. 4B). The methods and chemistries for the sandwich complex formation are well known in the art of immunochemistry. The second antibody, tagged with the acceptor molecule, presents the acceptor in such a way that the fluorescence emitted by the donor is quenched. The number of quenching events is proportional to the analyte concentration. Thus, the lifetime and intensity of the fluorescence decreases in proportion to the amount of analyte in the sample.

FIG. 4B shows a second method and embodiment of the invention except with a sandwich assay or immunoassay. In this case the existence and quantity of the

analyte 8 is determined by the binding of the antibody 7' with the acceptor 4 and the antibody 7 with the analyte 8. In other words, the analyte is sandwiched between the antibodies 7 and 7'. Energy is transferred from the surface coating 2 to the acceptor 4 attached to the antibody 7' that has become bound to the analyte 8.

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Example 3

Each of the above embodiments of the invention teaches applications with immunoassays. However, this invention can be applied to a number of different assays. These assays include DNA hybridization detection, detection of any receptor binding to its complement, and detection of cleavage of a bond linking a group carrying the acceptor to a group carrying a donor etc. For example, one could design assays for detection of an inclusion compound complexing with a receptor molecule. In another embodiment this invention can be practiced for determining activity of a protease molecule. For example a substrate molecule can be tagged with the acceptor in a way that there is net energy transfer from the donor to the acceptor. Now if a protease molecule cleaves a site on the substrate somewhere between the acceptor and the donor, the two tags will be separated substantially and there will be no net energy transfer. Such a scheme can be used to determine the activity of a protease molecule at intervening sites on the substrate (See FIG. 3 for an illustration). Other embodiments could also include the use of the method with DNA or RNA as a probe or with aptamers for protein binding. These novel methods are discussed in more detail below.

FIG. 4C shows another embodiment of the invention except in this case an RNA or DNA probe is used. The diagram depicts a situation where not all the nucleotides base pair. The invention, however, includes the situation when all the nucleotides of the probe and target base pair as well as partial base pair. The DNA or RNA probe 9 is attached to the protection layer 3. The DNA or RNA probe 9 can be a known or unknown sequence and can be used to bind other nucleotides 11 that have been covalently attached to the acceptor molecule 4. This type of assay can then be used to effectively monitor the quantity of nucleotides 11 that are free in solution or bound to the DNA or RNA probe 9. The arrow in the diagram shows how the energy can be transferred from the surface coating 2 to the acceptor 4. This embodiment or

similar type embodiments have the capability of being applied to a variety of technologies including micro-arrays.

FIG. 4D shows another embodiment of the present invention. In this case, an aptamer 13 is attached to the protection surface 3 that is capable of binding a protein 15 with an attached acceptor molecule 4. When the protein 15 contacts the aptamer 13 it is bound so that the acceptor molecule 4 is in close proximity to the surface coating 2. The arrow in the diagram shows how energy transfer takes place from the surface coating 2 to the acceptor 4 that is bound to the protein 15. This embodiment or similar type embodiments have the capability of being applied to a variety of technologies including micro-arrays.

FIG. 4E shows an embodiment similar to the 4A embodiment. However, excess analyte 8 is present in solution. The analyte 8 with bound acceptor 4 competes for binding to the antibody 7 with the analyte 8 without bound acceptor. Lower energy transfer results when less analyte with bound acceptor binds to the antibody 7.

A number of photoluminescent donors may be used in the method of the invention and include the compounds listed above as well as groups such as cyanines, oxazines, thiazines, porphyrins, phthalocyanines, fluorescent infrared-emitting polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons, phycobiliproteins, squaraines and organo-metallic complexes.

In the method, a number of important acceptors may be used in conjunction with the acceptors described above for the composition. For instance, some of the photoluminescent acceptors may also include the cyanines, oxazines, thiazines, porphyrins, phthalocyanines, fluorescent infrared-emitting polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons, phycobiliproteins, squaraines, organo-metallic complexes, and azo dyes.

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